

COTTON BUYING  
CLUB IS FORMED  
BY RICHMOND MEN

Subscriptions Are Taken at  
Once for 132 Bales  
of Staple.

WILL BUY DIRECT  
FROM COTTON PLANTER

Purchases to Be Made by Rich-  
mond Jobbers Through Lo-  
cal Merchants.

ELIMINATES ALL SPECULATORS

Mayor Ainslie, H. E. Litchford and  
H. W. Jackson Made Cotton-  
Buying Committee.

Lending its strong right arm to the  
buy-a-bale movement, Richmond last  
night launched an organization to be  
known as the "Richmond Cotton-  
Buying Club," as a medium through  
which the citizens, merchants, business  
men and manufacturers of the city  
will unite in purchasing as many bales  
of the staple as is possible at 10 cents  
a pound.

Two hundred representative business  
men, assembled in the auditorium of  
the Chamber of Commerce, adopted  
the cotton club plan as best designed  
to carry forward the city's share in  
the nation-wide movement. Among the  
first cities in the country to adopt the  
buy-a-bale slogan, Richmond is now in  
the front rank of the cities that have  
perfected organizations to guide the  
buying movement in the best channels.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN

AT ONCE FOR 132 BALES  
Within thirty minutes after the Rich-  
mond Cotton-Buying Club made its bow  
as the city's fledgling organization,  
business men taking part in the mass-  
meeting had announced subscriptions  
for 132 bales of cotton at an aggregate  
purchase price of approximately \$66,-  
000. Others reported tentative and  
promised subscriptions, which will  
swell the club's buying power, at the  
very opening of its career, to \$100,000.  
The plan of the club is to invite  
subscriptions in multiples of \$50, each  
of which is to entitle the subscriber to  
a 500-pound bale of middling cotton.  
The purchase, storage, insurance and  
freight on the cotton will be left to  
the cotton-buying committee, consisting  
of Mayor George Ainslie, Henry E.  
Litchford, vice-president of the Old Do-  
minion Trust company, and Herbert W.  
Jackson, president of the Virginia  
Trust Company.

The committee will meet this morning  
to decide upon the details con-  
nected with the cotton-buying move-  
ment, and to lay down a definite plan  
which will be pursued in making pur-  
chases. Twenty-five volunteers at the  
mass-meeting last night enrolled them-  
selves as members of a committee of  
field workers, which will make a sys-  
tematic canvass of the city for sub-  
scriptions to the cotton-buying com-  
mittee of three, which will hold its  
first meeting at 10 o'clock tomorrow.  
MAYOR AINSLIE SAYS COTTON  
SHOULD BE BOUGHT FROM FARMER  
The Chamber of Commerce called the  
mass-meeting to order at 8 o'clock,  
and explained briefly the object of  
the gathering. He presented for short  
speeches Mayor George Ainslie, H. E.  
Litchford, president of the Chamber  
of Commerce, and Colonel John B. Pur-  
cell, president of the First National Bank.

Mayor struck the keynote when he  
said that care should be taken to  
provide that the cotton is bought  
direct from the farmer, and not from  
the speculator. Richmond, he said, is  
in taking the lead in the cotton-  
buying movement, since more than any  
other city in this section of the country  
its prosperity is dependent upon the  
cotton of the Carolinas.

Colonel Purcell pointed out the  
danger of indiscriminate buying.  
Merely to amass a large amount of  
money and spend it haphazardly through  
the cotton-growing South would af-  
ford no real relief to the farmer, and  
place a burden upon business at home.  
Such a method, he warned, would in-  
crease speculation, and much of the  
money intended for the relief of cotton  
growers would find its way into the  
pockets of middlemen and cotton specu-  
lators.

SECURE STAPLE THROUGH  
MERCHANTS WHO BUY HERE  
The speaker outlined a plan in ac-  
cordance with which the cotton pur-  
chased in this city would be bought  
through Richmond wholesalers and  
jobbers, who, in turn, would secure the  
staple through merchants who would  
obtain the cotton direct from the  
farmers, who would turn the cotton in  
to be applied as much credit to their  
individual accounts.

Such a plan, said Colonel Purcell,  
would insure the expenditure of Rich-  
mond's money in a direct way through  
the middleman and speculator, and  
the probability would be in favor of  
aiding the farmer who is actually in  
need of help to pay his bills.

The plan, he pointed out, had the  
added virtue that it enabled the country  
merchant to liquidate his indebtedness  
to the Richmond wholesaler and jobber,  
and enabled the latter to make good  
his loans at the local banks. Instead  
of a large amount of money, perhaps  
\$500,000, being shipped from the city  
to be distributed indiscriminately to  
the money, said Colonel Purcell, would re-  
main in the city to be loaned again  
to the jobber and wholesaler, who will  
need it to take care of the needs of  
the coming season.

WOULD INSURE BENEFIT  
TO COTTON GROWER  
Much the same was expressed  
by Mr. Reed, who favored a method  
of purchase which will insure the ben-  
efit to the cotton grower. He agreed  
with Colonel Purcell that a plan which  
will work a general exchange of  
credits and keep the bulk of the sub-  
scription money in Richmond was ad-  
visable, since Richmond is now being  
called upon to finance the bulk of the  
cotton crop of this section, and will  
need all the funds it can get for this  
purpose.

A general discussion of the cotton-  
buying problem developed the mass-  
meeting's approval of the purchasing  
plan outlined by the speakers. Mr.  
Dabney, acting for a committee com-  
posed of himself, C. T. Norman, chair-  
man, and J. T. Palmatary, presented a  
preamble and resolution creating the  
cotton club.

MULE LEADS TO SAFETY

Fifty Imprisoned Miners Follow Animal to Surface.

WEBB CITY, MO., October 1.—After  
more than two score men, many of them  
battered and bruised, had climbed up  
ladders to the surface, it was announced  
late to-night that the last of the men  
imprisoned by a cave-in in the Ameri-  
can Davey zinc mine to-day had been  
rescued and that no lives had been lost.

Early reports said a number of min-  
ers, estimated at from twelve to twenty  
were imprisoned and it was believed all  
had perished but rescuers succeeded in  
finding all who were in the mine.

Fifty men working in the mines were  
imprisoned when timbers supporting the  
roofs of three of the seven connected  
mines gave way. Most of them escaped  
by finding their way to air shafts.

The ore in the three mines where the  
roofs collapsed were not being worked,  
but tons of falling earth and rock sent  
a rush of air through the drifts of the  
other mines, which picked men up and  
battered them against rocks and the  
jagged ends of mine timbers. Many of  
those injured and killed it is believed,  
were hurt in this way.

The electric lighting and hoisting sys-  
tem throughout the mines was put out  
of commission. Through mine No. 7, fif-  
teen miners climbed to the surface af-  
ter finding their way through darkened  
drifts by liberating a blind track mule,  
and following him as he made his way  
over a path he had blindly trod for  
years. All of these men were injured,  
but none dangerously.

A call for help was sent out over the  
mining district and nurses, physicians  
and ambulances were sent from Carthage  
and Joplin.

The escaping miners could give no re-  
port of their companions still under  
ground. Howard Young, manager of the  
mines, said it would not be possible to  
make an accurate estimate of the dead  
until the hoisting cages were put in op-  
eration.

The mines, owned by the American  
Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, were  
being worked double shifts because of  
the closing of German zinc mines. All  
of the miners are Americans.

QUITS OUTSIDE COMPANIES

Judge Gary Resigns From All Concerns  
Affiliated With Steel Corporations.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Edward H.  
Gary, chairman of the United States  
Steel corporation announced to-day that  
he had resigned as director from all  
companies with which he had been pre-  
viously connected except where these  
companies were not affiliated with the  
corporation.

Judge Gary's withdrawal from out-  
side corporations is in line with the  
attitude known to prevail among cer-  
tain business men of large affairs that  
inasmuch as the administration looks  
with disfavor upon interlocking direc-  
torates, they will do their share where  
possible toward abolishing them.

The last company from which Judge  
Gary resigned as a director was the  
Southern Railway. Previously to that  
he had resigned directorships in twelve  
other corporations during the past  
twelve months.

Judge Gary himself explained his  
resignation by saying: "It was be-  
cause there seems to be a growing pub-  
lic sentiment against interlocking di-  
rectorates."

CONFER ON NAVY PROGRAM

Not Decided How Many Battleships Will  
Be Recommended for Construction.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Secretary  
Daniels to-day conferred with the  
naval general board over estimates  
for the next fiscal year. Later it was  
said the board had not decided  
how many battleships it will recom-  
mend for construction next year.

President Wilson has let it be known  
that, in view of curtailed revenues and  
the necessity of war tax, there should  
be no increases in departmental esti-  
mates.

Last year Secretary Daniels con-  
ferred in the recommendation of the  
naval board which man produces, and  
their accompanying complement of de-  
stroyers and auxiliaries be built. Con-  
gress provided for two battleships.

It has been reported that there  
is a general demand for a big build-  
ing program, it may be met by cutting  
down shore expenses, in line with Sec-  
retary Daniels' present policy.

STATE OFFICIALS INDICTED

Crecelius Charged With Obtaining  
Money Under False Pretenses.

FRANKFORT, KY., October 1.—Sec-  
retary of State C. E. Crecelius was  
indicted to-day by the Franklin County  
grand jury on charges of obtaining  
money under false pretenses.

Counts in the indictment alleged vi-  
olation of a statute prohibiting the  
farming out or selling of public offices.  
The Attorney-General was called on to  
bring proceedings to vacate the secre-  
tary's office.

Prior to bringing in the Crecelius in-  
dictment, the grand jury exonerated  
Crecelius on charges of receiving  
motor vehicles, from a charge of em-  
bezzling funds of the department, made  
by Secretary Crecelius, but declared it  
could not find out who did steal the  
funds said to be missing.

RUSSIA SIGNS TREATY

Twenty-Seventh Nation to Agree on  
Peace Pact With United States.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Secretary  
Bryan, for the United States, and Am-  
bassador Bakhteff, for Russia, to-  
day signed a treaty binding the two  
nations to submit all disputes that  
cannot be settled diplomatically to an  
international commission of five mem-  
bers for investigation during a period  
of at least one year, during which hos-  
tilities may not be commenced.

This is the twenty-seventh of the so-  
called investigation treaties. Similar  
acts have been signed between the  
United States and Great Britain and  
France. No treaty of any kind has  
existed between the United States and  
Russia since President Taft abrogated  
the commercial treaty of 1822.

GERMANS FIGHT WITH DESPERATION  
TO PREVENT FRENCH FROM SMASHING  
ARMY ALONG MOST OF BATTLE FRONT



French peasants burying  
German dead on battlefield  
of the Marne.

PHILIPPINE BILL  
OPPOSED BY MANN

Independence, He Declares,  
Means Surrender of American  
Strategic Command of Pacific.

CONFLICT CERTAIN TO COME

Will Be Acquired by Some Other  
Nation and Ultimately Used  
Against United States.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Warning  
that Philippine independence meant  
surrender of American strategic com-  
mand of the Pacific, "the fighting  
ground of the future," and that a con-  
flict between the United States and the  
Orient, "commercial or otherwise," was  
inevitable, was given the House to-day  
by Republican Leader Mann. In a vi-  
gorous speech opposing the pending ad-  
ministration bill, Mr. Mann declared  
that if the Philippines became independent  
they would, in time, be acquired either  
by Japan or by some other nation, ul-  
timately to be used against the United  
States.

"If there is to be independence of the  
Philippines," said Mr. Mann, "let it be  
absolute independence. If they are to  
go, let them go, and let Japan and  
China, Germany or England take them  
as is inevitable, and then we will know  
what we have to fight."

"Close to Japan like a stepping child  
of the world is China, with her vast  
territory, with her immense popula-  
tion. What was going on in Japan a  
few years ago is going on now in  
China. The awakening of China is  
more marvelous than in Japan, and as  
these great people in China rise to the  
civilization of our modern days and en-  
gage in manufactures and in produc-  
tion of all which man produces, we  
will enter into a series of competitive  
efforts with the Far East, which never  
has been equalled in this world of  
ours."

CONFLICT WILL LAST FOR MANY YEARS

"The great population of China, we  
say, shall not be permitted to come  
to our shores. At the same time we  
say that we will not be permitted  
to shut out our people or our goods.  
Such a position as we take perhaps  
cannot be abandoned by our people,  
but it never can be enforced in the  
long run without the power to enforce  
it. When China is awakened, we will  
have a conflict on our hands which will  
last for many years, possibly many  
centuries."

"We who now are legislating, if we  
do not bear in mind the possibilities  
of hundreds of years from now and  
the inevitable conflict, commercial or  
otherwise, which we will meet in the  
Far East, have forgotten the principles  
which ought to actuate us."

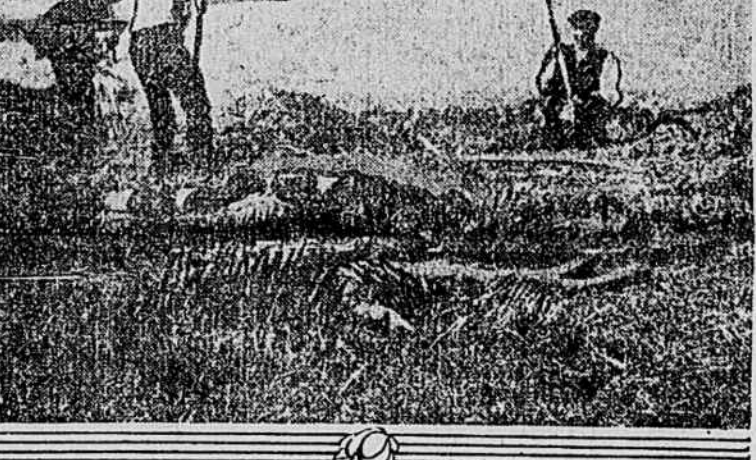
"It is as certain as that the sun will  
rise to-morrow that a conflict will come  
between the Far East and the Far  
West across the Pacific Ocean. All  
which has taken place in the world  
during the history of the American  
race up to now teaches us that the  
avoidance of the conflict is impossible.  
I hope war may not come; that there  
be no conflict of arms. I have little  
faith that in this world of ours people  
and races are able to meet in competi-  
tion for a long period of time without  
an armed conflict. A fight for com-  
mercial supremacy in the end leads to  
a fight with arms, because that is the  
final arbiter between nations."

REASONS FOR COMMAND

OF PACIFIC OCEAN

"We command the Pacific Ocean to-  
day with the land that we have on  
this side, with the islands which we  
control."

(Continued on Fifth Page.)



After the battle of Meaux.

French peasants called from the harvest fields, preparing the graves for  
the hosts of dead German soldiers left behind by the Kaiser's forces on the  
battlefields of the Marne. The photo shows the burial of the soldiers at  
Meaux.

FUND APPORTIONED  
AMONG LOCAL BANKS

Richmond Subscribes \$750,000 Tow-  
ard Fund to Check Out-  
flow of Gold.

PLAN ADOPTED BY BANKERS

Richmond Clearing-House, Through  
President Purcell, Notifies Federal  
Reserve Board of Action Taken by  
Richmond Bankers.

Officers of the Richmond clearing-  
house last night made known for the  
first time the apportionment among the  
banks of this city the fund of \$750,-  
000 which has been subscribed to the  
Federal reserve fund for the relief of  
the international exchange situation.  
The action of the Richmond bankers  
was communicated yesterday to the  
secretary of the Federal Reserve Board  
in the following communication:

"Richmond, Va., October 1, 1914.  
"Secretary Federal Reserve Board,  
Washington, D. C.:  
"Honorable Sir:—Referring to your  
letter of September 21, 1914, we inclose  
herewith subscriptions from the Rich-  
mond banks, aggregating \$750,000, as  
follows:

Union Bank of Richmond	\$15,000
Bank of Commerce and Trusts	10,000
Richmond Trust and Savings	5,000
Company	5,250
Virginia Trust Company	20,250
Broadway National Bank	1,000
West End Bank	2,500
Central National Bank	10,750
Old Dominion Trust Company	15,750
Church Hill Bank	6,500
Manchester National Bank	4,500
Broad Street Bank	22,500
Savings Bank of Richmond	19,000
Mechanics and Merchants	11,250
Richmond Bank and Trust	7,500
Company	7,500
First National Bank of Rich-	208,250
mond	108,750
Merchants National Bank	108,750
Planters National Bank	106,500
National State and City Bank	21,000
American National Bank	70,000
Total	\$750,000

"A committee, consisting of John M.  
Miller, Jr., Thomas B. McAdams and  
Richard H. Smith, has been appointed  
to carry out further instructions in re-  
gard to this matter.  
"Very respectfully,  
"(Signed) JOHN B. PURCELL,  
"President."

PLAN FOR CHECKING

OUTFLOW OF GOLD

The plan for checking the outflow  
of gold from the United States and re-  
lieving the international exchange sit-  
uation was first suggested by a com-  
mittee.

(Continued on Second Page.)

French peasants burying the Ger-  
mans lying in the trenches where  
they fell at the battle of Meaux. The  
trenches extended for miles, and the  
retreat was so rapid that the Ger-  
mans were compelled to leave their  
dead unburied.

TROOP MOVEMENTS  
CEASE IN MEXICO

Villa and Carranza Peace Com-  
missioners Definitely Agree  
on This Step.

MEXICAN CHIEFS TO CONFER

Will Gather on October 5 Pre-  
paratory to General Conven-  
tion Later.

AGUAS CALIENTES, MEXICO, Octo-  
ber 1.—Definite agreement to cease all  
troop movements immediately, and to  
call the greatest possible number of  
Constitutionalist chiefs together here  
on October 5, preparatory to a general  
convention October 10, was agreed upon  
yesterday at the first conference be-  
tween Villa and Carranza peace  
commissioners.

The first conference was held at  
Zacatecas. The following commission  
from Mexico City left here yesterday  
to participate in it:  
Generals Obregon, Turbide, Santos  
Coy, Hay, Saucedo, Garcia, Aragon,  
Trujillo and Sosa. They conferred  
with Generals Villa, Aguirre, Robles,  
Hernandez, Natera, Banquero, Dom-  
inguez, Triana and Eulalia Gutierrez.

From information available here, it  
appears the call for a general confer-  
ence is for all Constitutionalist chiefs  
who can reach this city by October 10.  
Furthermore, it would seem that  
enough of them are expected to be here  
by October 5 to begin at least informal  
conferences by that time.

FAVOR ADJOURNMENT

UNTIL LATER TIME

MEXICO CITY, October 1.—Twenty-  
six generals and twenty-four state gov-  
ernors attended the conference to-day,  
called by the plan of Guadalupe.  
General Venustiano Carranza presided  
and read a message reviewing his ac-  
tion since he assumed power as supreme  
chief of the Constitutionists, and reit-  
erating his willingness to abide by the  
decision of the conference regarding  
the provisional presidency, the calling  
of elections and the scope of reform  
laws.

A discussion ensued regarding the  
advantage of adjourning the present  
convention and meeting again at  
Aguas Calientes on October 5, when all  
factions, including General Emiliano  
Zapata, would be represented. No de-  
cision had been reached at the time of  
the filing of this dispatch, but senti-  
ment among the delegates seemed to  
favor adjournment until some time be-  
tween October 5 and 10, when the pre-  
sident body will meet with the northern  
generals at Aguas Calientes. It was  
proposed that Zapata be present at  
this convention as a spectator only,  
without the right of voice or vote.  
Zapata delegates, however, would be  
on the floor.

Freight traffic between the capital  
and Vera Cruz has been suspended for  
the past two days by the movement of  
troops toward this city. These soldiers  
belong to the division under General  
Jesus Carranza, and many are being  
sent to the surrounding suburban  
towns to strengthen the lines.

REPORTS OF DIVISIONS

EL PASO, October 1.—Reports of di-  
visions in General Francisco Villa's  
army were confirmed to-day by de-  
finitive information received at the border  
from both official and impartial sources.  
The Arrieta brothers, who long have  
dominated the Constitutionalist troops  
in the State of Durango, are said to  
have revolted to Carranza. Rumors  
that General Monclovia Herrera, with  
his entire brigade, had revolted against  
Villa's authority were confirmed.  
Thomas Urbina, one of Villa's leaders, is  
said to have been killed.

GIGANTIC CLAWS  
OPEN WIDER FOR  
ENCIRCLING MOVE

Unprecedented Artillery  
Duels Take Heavy Toll  
From Opposing Forces.

PRESENT OPERATIONS  
SOON MUST COME TO END

Progress Reported by Both Right  
and Left Wings of Allied  
Armies.

NO DETAILS OF ADVANCE GIVEN

Battle Nears End of Third Week,  
With Still No Decisive  
Result.

Battle on the Aisne  
Greatest in History

Another day has passed, and the  
attention between the allied armies  
and the Germans in Northern France  
still is described by French official  
announcements as satisfactory, with  
here and there progress along the  
line, but not a sufficient advance to  
the north and east to strike a de-  
cisive blow at the German right  
wing.

The battle on the Aisne gives  
every indication of being the great-  
est in history as to duration, losses  
and possibly in significance.

British reinforcements, consisting  
in part of trained Indian  
troops, and in part of territorial  
troops, have reached France to strengthen  
the small British army, which for  
many weeks past has been doing  
valiant service beside its French  
allies. Colonial troops also are on  
the way to the battle front, not a  
few of whom have seen service in  
South Africa and other campaigns.

On both sides there have been  
numerous offensive movements, the  
Germans, while relying on their in-  
fantry, have been pushing forward  
the opposing forces, not hesitat-  
ing to assume the offensive in fierce  
assaults on both French and British  
armies.

Likewise the Germans are con-  
tinuing their campaign in Belgium  
by an attack on the outer defenses  
of Antwerp, and, according to a  
Home dispatch, are rushing thou-  
sands of troops and an immense sup-  
ply of war material to the Russian  
frontier, in a supreme effort to ward  
off the Russian advance.

In the center of the war,  
Germany has taken into her hands  
the direction of the campaign  
against the Russian Emperor's  
hosts.

While Berlin officially is silent on  
the progress of the war, the Ber-  
liner Tageblatt, in a leading article,  
expresses confidence of the Ger-  
man people that further news from  
the battle front will be in favor of  
the German arms.

LONDON, October 1 (9:50 P. M.).—The  
battle of the Aisne, now nearing the end  
of its third week, soon will outstrip in  
respect of time the great contest fought  
at Mukden, nearly ten years ago, but  
still no decisive result has been  
achieved.

The French official communication is-  
sued late to-day, condensed into about  
thirty words, was one of the shortest  
given to the public since the war be-  
gan. It records that progress has been  
made by both right and left wings of  
the allied armies, but gives no details  
of the extent of the progress between  
the lines.

Military experts believe the great  
crucial phase of the war, the great  
struggle to open the clutch at the out-  
spread wings of the German army, par-  
ticularly the right, which forms the ap-  
parent backbone of the line, now has its  
back to the east, fighting with desper-  
ation to prevent the French left from en-  
circling or smashing it along most of  
the front, estimated at 150 miles in  
length.

The artillery has played by far the  
most important part in the struggle, but  
on the German right lighter guns, cav-  
alry and infantry are doing most of the  
fighting with a stubbornness and dis-  
card of life that people so often have  
said in recent years modern soldiers  
never would display.

ARTILLERY DUELS

ARE UNPRECEDENTED

There have been unprecedented artill-  
ery duels between the Rivers Oise and  
Aisne, and between the Oise and Somme,  
which have taken a heavy toll of the  
opposing armies, followed by cavalry  
and infantry charges in which first one  
and then the other side would gain or  
be compelled to give ground.

Still they have held on. The German  
wing being extended further northward  
as the French made another move to  
work around it. With an unlimited sup-  
ply of troops, this might go on for an  
indefinite period, but with the forces at  
the disposal of the two staffs the opera-  
tion soon must come to an end.

The German official account says the  
Germans have defeated the French  
north and south of Albert. This doubt-  
less refers to an engagement in which  
the French admit they suffered a tem-  
porary reverse, but later regained the  
ground. To-night's report that further  
progress had been made indicates that  
they had penetrated north of Albert.

On the allies' right in southern  
Belgium, where a progress with desper-  
ation, the French have been fighting to  
compel the Germans, who crossed the  
Meuse at St. Mihiel, to return to the  
eastern side of the river.

The statement last night that the  
French had occupied Siechepere and  
Rupt de Mad suggested that this al-